

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1869.

The Cuban Revolution and Emancipation.

Very contradictory views are promulgated in regard to the effect of the revolutionary movements in Cuba upon emancipation. On the one hand it is alleged that the leaders of the insurrection have in some districts avowed a fixed determination to secure freedom not merely for themselves, but for the negroes; and some of the Republican journals of this country espouse the cause of the Cubans on the express ground that their triumph would ensure the abolition of slavery. On the other hand, it is said that the Cubans are inspired by feelings akin to those which prompted the rebels of this country, and that they are endeavoring to separate the ever-faithful Isle from the mother country because they fear the revolution in Spain may be followed by a Spanish decree of emancipation. It is difficult to decide which of these theories is most worthy of credence. If we look at historic precedents only, we should be inclined to believe that the success of a Cuban revolution would immediately destroy the chains of negro slavery, for the downfall of Spanish rule was the signal for emancipation in Mexico and South America. On the other hand, in the French and British West Indies slavery was abolished by the home governments against the wishes of the colonists, and in the United States by the Northern portion of the Union against the bitter opposition of the slaveholding sections of this country. Spain has been by no means indifferent to the movement in favor of universal freedom; and while the cause of abolition possesses influential advocates at Madrid we have no knowledge of the existence of active anti-slavery agitators at Havana. Even under Isabella the political strength of the Spanish abolitionists was constantly increasing, and their final triumph under a more liberal government, can scarcely be prevented, if Cuba remains a dependency of Spain. It is also well known that one of the most potent agencies for the maintenance of Spanish authority has been the ever-pending threat that any symptoms of a successful Cuban revolt would be followed by a decree of emancipation, and Captain-Generals habitually display much stronger faith in the loyalty of negroes than in that of the Creoles. Slavery has some firm supporters in Spain, but its most fanatical and resolute champions are to be found among the owners of plantations in Cuba, and no people who are not daily subjected to the insidious and hardening influences of constant traffic in human flesh can willingly accept the hideous doctrines of pro-slavery propagandists.

Whatever may be the political destiny of Cuba, she cannot long resist the tendency of the age towards the establishment of universal freedom. The century which has witnessed emancipation in Mexico, South America, the British West Indies, Russia, and the United States can scarcely close before freedom becomes as universal as civilization. Slavery is the offspring of barbarism, and it can exist hereafter only in the darkest nooks of the world, where the influence of its hideous parent is still paramount, where no ray of intellectual light or Christianity penetrates, and where the elementary principles of justice are unknown. If Cuba remains a province the voice of justice will finally prevail in the Spanish Cortes. If she gains her independence, it can only be by a struggle in which the bonds of slavery will be destroyed. It is probable that at the outset of the present movement her insurrectionary leaders hoped to gain a sudden triumph while the attention of Spanish insurrectionary chiefs was absorbed by their home labors, but failing in this, they cannot now throw off the Spanish yoke without giving a fatal shock to the system of serfdom they have helped to fasten upon the tillers of their plantations.

Boston Notions.

The recent annual message of the Mayor of Boston contains references to several features of municipal government peculiar to that city, viz.—The Public Library, Public Baths, and the compulsory attendance of young bootblacks and newspaper-vendors at the public schools. The Public Library is the greatest glory of the Hub, and the Mayor announces, with a glow of pride, that "it now contains one hundred and forty-five thousand volumes, leaving behind it all other libraries in the United States except the library of Congress, which is in itself a congeries of other libraries recently massed together." He also states that the circulation of its books and the attendance at its reading-rooms are constantly increasing. The public baths are open during four months of the year, and in 1868 they were used 842,617 times; and this statistical statement seems to justify the conclusion that they "have had a most beneficial effect upon the general health of the population, besides proving a great means of promoting cleanliness." Two schools are set apart for licensed minors, which they are compelled to attend two hours during each school day throughout the year, and the Mayor announces that their attendance is increasing, as "the boys who follow their vocation of blacking boots, selling newspapers, and pursuing other callings, feeling obliged to obtain licenses, which they cannot obtain without proper approval, are compelled to be punctual in their attendance at school."

The Metropolitan Police Bill. On Monday last we advocated the passage by the Legislature of a metropolitan police bill for the city of Philadelphia. Such a bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Henshaw, but it is not such a measure as we can endorse, and it is to be hoped that it will not receive the sanction of the Legislature and Governor in its present shape. Mr. Henshaw's bill is radically defective in many particulars. Chief among these is the omission of the Mayor of the city from the Commission. Whether the Chief Magistrate of our municipality be a Republican or a Democrat, by virtue of his office he should, under all circumstances, be a member of the Police Commission, if we are to have one. That he should be one of the Police Commissioners is demanded alike by the respect which is due to his office, and by a regard for the will of the people of the city, as expressed by them at the polls.

Again, the bill provides for the election of the members of the Commission by the people, the city being for that purpose divided into five police districts. This is quite as objectionable a feature as that which excludes the Mayor. The great object of such a commission is the removal of the Police Department from the domain of partisan politics. But the bill in its present shape, will tend to increase, rather than diminish, the partisan character of the police force. When men are elected for the sole and exclusive purpose of dispensing patronage of this character, it will rarely occur that persons who are fully qualified for the position, and entirely untrammelled by party ties, will succeed in carrying off the prize. Not an aspirant for the office who might refuse to listen to the demands and dictations of ward politicians would have a shadow of a chance, as opposed to one who would be more obsequious for the sake of the influence which he would acquire by virtue of his position on the Board. If the Commission be not made up exclusively of the Mayor, the Presidents of Councils, and the judges of the courts, as we have heretofore advocated, it should certainly be elected by the Legislature or appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the State Senate. Or perhaps the ends of non-partisan impartiality could be attained by lodging the appointing power in the judges of the local courts, as has been done in the case of the Board of School Controllers.

Moreover, the men who are to constitute the Commission should receive a fair and adequate salary. If they are to devote their time and attention to the wants of the city and the necessities of the department, they should certainly be paid for their labor. The subject was brought up in Select Council yesterday afternoon, and a protest against the bill in its present shape was indefinitely postponed by a bare majority of one vote. We trust that this action of the Select branch of Councils will be reconsidered at the next meeting, and that both branches will unite in an effort to obtain a thoroughly impartial, non-partisan, and competent board for the administration of the police affairs of the city.

The Battle for the Emancipation.

The two branches of the State Legislature assembled yesterday at Harrisburg in joint convention, and proceeded to draw the committee of thirteen to whom is allotted by law the task of deciding whether Hon. M. Russell Thayer or Hon. Thomas Greenbank shall be Associate Judge of the District Court, for this country. This afternoon a similar proceeding will be gone through with in relation to the President Judgeship, Hon. William L. Hirst vs. Hon. J. I. Clark Hare. The process of selecting the committee is cumbersome in the extreme, and somewhat resembles the Venetian election of Doge, which was a happy combination of chances and certainties, of inflation and contraction. The manner in which the choice is made may not be known to our readers. It is done by the shaking of tin boxes and shouting of names, which leaves the right of challenge to either party of all the Senators except eight, and all the House except eighteen. Each party then alternately strikes off one name until four Senators are left and nine members. These are sworn to deal justly, and their report is final. The result of the lots yesterday made the committee consist of eight Republicans and five Democrats, so that Judge Thayer is certain of at least a fair hearing of his claims. Of course, as party men, and as those who cannot but feel a deep indignation at the frauds perpetrated in our city, we feel a sincere conviction that both our candidates were duly elected, but laying aside all merely party feeling, we question whether, even if successful, there will be any good cause for rejoicing. This is almost the first time that there has been a contest for the position of judge. It has always been considered so complimentary a post, one of such dignity and honor, that it would be derogatory to strive for it. Its worth consisted in its being the free gift of the people in recognition of merit.

There is therefore to our mind something unseemly in this dragging of the emine—this quarrel over the station. True it is that all of the contestants and sitting judges deny any direct interposition, and we believe their denial; but the fact that the judicial office has become so far political as to cause the parties to fight for the success of the respective nominees, is anything but consoling, when we reflect on the great issues in the hands of the officers. Property, liberty, and life rest with the chosen man. Surely in his selection integrity and patriotism, not political feeling, should to a certain extent be the guide of action. And in a contest does not the office suffer degradation from this high standard? And do we not to a certain extent imitate New York? We would have the judiciary surrounded so strongly by the bulwarks of respect, confidence, and awe, that those who are its members should be looked up by all the community. Anything which tends to do

away with this impression we heartily deprecate. It should be guarded with most jealous care from all vulgar approach, for in a pure, high-minded, and patriotic bench rests the best guarantee of our freedom. What we have said is merely in application to the general principle of contests for such office, and has no bearing in the present case further than that the gentlemen who are engaged in them are acting with moderation and dignity, and the only question possible is whether they do right in acting at all. If, however, the ends of justice only are aimed at, and in all the investigation sole attention be given to the true verdict of the people, we hope that no evil will flow from the innovation on established precedents.

Retrenchment as an Aid to Resumption. It is evident that the nation, like an individual in financial difficulties, scarcely dare to hope to conquer fortune by any one bold stroke, nor can any single law provide with certainty for the early resumption and continuance of specie payments. It is equally evident that this end may be promoted in a variety of ways. One of the most important is the reduction of the national expenditures. The smaller the sum of money the Government is called upon to pay annually, the easier it can meet its obligations, whether the medium of payment be gold or greenbacks. The receipts from customs, in gold, during the present fiscal year, are estimated at \$170,000,000, and may reach \$175,000,000. The tariff might be so modified as to still further increase this revenue, and perhaps in a short period raise it to \$200,000,000. That sum would not only provide for the interest on the Government bonds, but leave a balance, in gold, greater than the entire annual expenditures previous to the war.

It may be vain to hope that the annual appropriations of Congress will ever again be reduced to \$250,000,000 or \$200,000,000, but it is obvious that every approach to such reduction increases the ability of the nation to redeem its obligations in coin. It should constantly be borne in mind that the necessity for the departure from the policy of conducting the business transactions of the Government exclusively in coin originated in the extraordinary expenditures caused by the war, and one of the surest methods of extrication from present difficulties is the natural plan of retracing the path that led to them as far backwards towards old-fashioned economy as the nation can safely go. The gap between the absolutely necessary expenditures of the Government and its possible gold revenue is not very wide nor deep, and as soon as this gap can be closed or bridged resumption will be natural and easy. It has been estimated by good authorities that the nation is robbed now of \$30,000,000 gold revenue per annum by custom-house frauds. If this leak is stopped, and retrenchment is simultaneously the order of the day, the financial problem will be greatly simplified.

FOR THE RECORD.—Mayor Fox yesterday, in appointing as his Chief of Police a gentleman who voted for General Tynald, "in view of his eminent services in the late war," did a very unfair thing by the anti-war Democracy to whom he owes his election. Base ingratitude is the mildest term that the untrifled Fourth Ward can apply to this action of his Honor.

"A DISCREDITABLE PRESIDENT."—The London Spectator thus refers to the action of the House of Representatives on the fantastic reduction scheme advocated in Mr. Johnson's recent message to Congress:—"The incident is of very little practical importance, for the House of Representatives, after one day's delay—proposed to avoid any appearance of excitement—passed a resolution in favor of honesty in government. It will be long quoted as an argument against republican government. It is in reality an argument only against Presidential government. No minister of a constitutional State could have made such a proposal without a strong party at his back, but only in a republic could such a proposal have had so little effect upon public credit. It is impossible to imagine an English Premier making such a speech, but it is impossible to imagine either, the ruin such a speech, if made, would produce. We should be in a state of barter in twenty-four hours. The direct sovereignty of the people may result in the occasional elevation of unworthy men, for though Mr. Johnson is an accidental President, still he has held many offices; but that sovereignty corrects the evils it causes with singular effectiveness. A country in which a proposal of repudiation, made by the head of the State in the most distinct terms and on the most formal occasion, does not affect the funds one-half per cent, must be a country very confident in its own self-governing power. The cool way in which the American holders, threatened with the robbery of their all, look up, as it were, see that it is only the head of the Executive who makes the proposal, and on confidence in themselves and each other, go on buying bonds, is a singular testimony to the political sense, the sort of instinct about political facts, which is developed by republican institutions. A discredited President in America has not even the power of creating a reaction in the money market."

THE "GALAXY."—The publishers of the Galaxy announce the remarkable fact that in a single month (December last) their list of subscribers doubled. This is certainly a very great increase for so short a time. The Galaxy has been before the public three years, and had during that time accumulated a list of subscribers which has now doubled in one month, and is still increasing very rapidly. The Galaxy has from the start maintained its position as a first class literary magazine, and in so doing has won the respect and admiration of all who are interested in the progress of letters. It is not only a thoroughly good and readable magazine, but to compare the public and acknowledge its position. It is just here that many of the new periodicals fail. They do well for a short time, but success not coming as soon as expected, their character is allowed to run down, and finally all ends in failure. It requires capital and determination to maintain for a long time the high standard which is now required until pecuniary success comes.

—Cherry trees were in blossom at St. Louis last Thursday.

—The members of the Illinois Legislature furnish themselves with daily papers at the expense of the State.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MR. DAVIS H. CASSEDAY. Dear Sir:—The undersigned would request that you would consent to a Lecture and hereby invite you to deliver the same at such a time as may suit you. Respectfully,
PETER WILLIAMSON, M. D., THOMAS ROBINS, CHARLES INGERHOLL, GEORGE W. STUART, SAMUEL GRANT, M. D., W. H. HARRISON, CHARLES E. LEE, W. H. LIPPINCOTT, WILLIAM W. HARRISON, MORTON M. WOODRUFF, JOHN W. HARRISON, WILLIAM W. HARRISON, RICHARD S. SMITH, RICHARD VAUX, HENRY BUDD, JOHN W. HARRISON, PHILIP GUNBY SMITH, M. D., JAMES STEEL.

WILLIAMSON, Esq., and others, Gentlemen:—In reply to your invitation (to be made to the following) to deliver a Lecture on the subject of "The History of the Mind," which I have accepted, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter, and to express my sincere thanks for the same. Very respectfully,
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